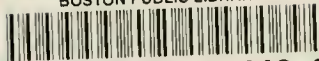


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CHILD-WELFARE LEGISLATION, 1936

Washington, D. C.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CHILD - WELFARE LEGISLATION, 1936

During the calendar year 1936 the legislature met in regular session in nine States: Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. Special sessions were held in 30 States, including 6 of those that held regular sessions. A number of the extra sessions were called for special subjects not including welfare measures and were limited to these subjects.

This analysis covers laws passed by the legislatures in 1936 on subjects affecting child welfare. Bills of major interest that did not pass are also included.

STATE AND LOCAL WELFARE DEPARTMENTS

Laws affecting State or local welfare departments and other public agencies responsible for administration of welfare or relief were enacted in 18 States. Seven of these--Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and West Virginia--created new departments, replacing existing agencies in some cases. One State--Illinois--provided for county welfare departments only.

Colorado

Under the Welfare Organization Act of 1936 a State Department of Public Welfare was created to consist of a State board, a director appointed by the board, and necessary employees. It was specified that the official State Relief Committee established by a law of 1935 should constitute this board. Establishment of a division of public assistance, a division of child welfare, and such other divisions as the State board finds necessary was authorized. The department is to administer or supervise all welfare activities of the State, including all forms of public assistance and child-welfare activities. Provision was made for cooperation with the Federal Children's Bureau and other Federal agencies and for services to county governments, including organization and supervision of county welfare departments. A county department of public welfare under a county board of public welfare was authorized for each county.

An act which established a State public-welfare fund, with the State Board of Public Welfare as trustees, apportioned certain definite percentages for various specified purposes including aid to dependent children and child-welfare services. (See p. 12.)

The child-welfare bureau established in 1919 under the State Department of Public Instruction was renamed the Bureau of Home and School Service.

Idaho

Allotments for additional purposes were authorized from the cooperative emergency revenue fund, established in 1935 for emergency relief and employment. The additional uses include relief and assistance to crippled children and to needy and dependent children, also establishing and maintaining adequate public-health service.

The list of authorized county charges was enlarged to include charges, accounts, and expenditures for aid to the aged, the blind, crippled children, needy dependent children, and persons unable to work by reason of physical infirmities, also for establishing and maintaining adequate public-health service. A proviso specified, however, that these shall be considered a county charge only if the State or the United States shall cooperate therein and bear part of the expense.

Illinois

Provision was made to establish in each county having less than 500,000 inhabitants a department of public welfare consisting of a county public-welfare commission, a county superintendent of public welfare appointed by such commission, and such assistants as may be necessary. With approval of the State Department of Public Welfare, two or more counties may combine to establish a district department of public welfare. The local public-welfare commissions are to administer old-age assistance to investigate and study problems of assistance, correction, and general welfare in their respective counties, and to cooperate with the State Department of Public Welfare in the operation of welfare plans and policies within the county.

Indiana

The Welfare Act of 1936 established a State Department of Public Welfare, administered by a State board of five persons appointed by the Governor. Four divisions were created within the department---a division of public assistance, a children's division, a division of medical care, and a division of corrections--and the board was authorized to create other divisions as necessary. County and district departments of public welfare were also provided for. Among the powers and duties of the new State department are supervision or administration of all public-welfare activities of the State including aid to dependent children; supervision of State charitable and reformatory institutions; administration of child welfare services and services for crippled children; services to county governments, including organization and supervision of county welfare departments; and cooperation with the Federal Government. The duties of the county welfare departments were also outlined.

A joint legislative committee of six members from each house was appointed to study financial needs to meet the requirements of the Welfare Act of 1936 and to present a bill providing ways and means therefor to the 1937 legislature.

Kansas

An amendment to the constitution proposed by the legislature and ratified at the November election provided that the State may participate financially in aid given by the counties to those inhabitants who by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortune may have claims on the sympathy and aid of society and authorized State supervision and control of administration of such aid.

Kentucky

A Governmental Reorganization Act established 10 State administrative departments including a State Department of Welfare headed by a commissioner and having an advisory board of five persons appointed by the Governor. The department, which was to be organized in five divisions including a division of public assistance and a division of child welfare, was authorized to administer or supervise all child-welfare activities except those vested in the State Department of Health; to provide welfare services to county governments, including organization and supervision of county welfare departments; and to act as agent of the Federal Government in welfare matters of mutual concern and in the administration of any Federal funds granted the State to aid in the functions of the department.

A bill was passed (to be submitted to vote of the people) for constitutional amendment to authorize the general assembly to pass measures effective throughout the State or in localities classified according to population to reorganize county governments; to retain, modify, or consolidate existing governmental bodies, offices, agencies, and institutions; and to abolish courts inferior to the circuit court and set up new ones.

Louisiana

A constitutional amendment passed by the legislature in June and adopted at the election in November authorized the enactment of laws to establish a system of economic security and social welfare, including aid to dependent children, promotion of the health of mothers and children, care and treatment of crippled children, and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent. The amendment carried a provision ratifying any laws on these subjects enacted in the 1936 session of the legislature.

One of the measures validated by the passage of the constitutional amendment was the Welfare Organization Act of 1936, which created State and parish departments of public welfare to administer or supervise all forms of public assistance, including aid to the crippled and otherwise handicapped, except medical and health services for which responsibility is vested in some other State department. The State Department of Public Welfare is composed of a board of five members appointed by the Governor, a commissioner selected by the Board wholly on the basis of training, experience, and ability in public-welfare administration, and other necessary employees. The department is to have a bureau of child welfare, a bureau of public assistance, and other bureaus found necessary by the board. It was directed to provide services to parish governments, including the organization and supervision of parish departments of public welfare, and to cooperate with the Federal Government and act as its agent in matters of mutual concern.

Maryland

Amendments to the law on aid to dependent children in their own homes provided for State supervision by the Board of State Aid and Charities.

Massachusetts

Provision was made, subject to vote at a town meeting of 1937, for the offices of agent for public welfare of the towns of Natick and of Ware to be under civil service.

Mississippi

The State and county departments of emergency relief, created for the 4-month period ending March 1, 1936, were continued until April 1, 1936, and additional authority was granted to them to receive and expend Federal funds for the needy aged and blind and for handicapped and dependent children.

An act approved in March created a State Department of Public Welfare composed of a State board (three members appointed by the Governor), a State commissioner, and necessary employees; county boards of public welfare also were created. The duties of the State and county boards as outlined related solely to old-age security. In a special session held in the late summer the department was authorized to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in establishing, extending, and strengthening child-welfare services for homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent.

The State Board of Administration for the Government of Eleemosynary Institutions was abolished and the institutions were divided into two groups, under two separate boards of trustees. The State schools for the deaf and for the blind were constituted one group under a Board of Trustees of Blind and Deaf Institutes; the State school for the feeble-minded, the State industrial and training school, and various State hospitals were constituted the second group under a Board of Trustees of State Eleemosynary Institutions. The act contained provisions as to the duties and powers of the two boards and as to qualifications and appointment of superintendents of the institutions.

A joint committee on county reorganization was created.

New Jersey

The State Board of Control was empowered to organize the work of the several departments under its jurisdiction in behalf of dependent and neglected children so as to comply with requirements of the Social Security Board and the Federal Children's Bureau as set forth in Titles IV and V of the Social Security Act; to negotiate with the Federal Government to secure financial assistance for such aid; and to cooperate with county welfare boards in extending and strengthening public-welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent.

New Jersey--Continued

The State Board of Children's Guardians (which is under the State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies) was vested with care and supervision of dependent and neglected children who are or become public charges, also of children adjudged public charges and placed under commitment, indenture, or otherwise in a county correctional or charitable institution or hospital or with a family.

The Board of Children's Guardians was authorized to retain voluntary contributions of money already received and to receive future contributions.

A State Financial Assistance Commission was created, consisting of the Governor, the State Treasurer, the State Comptroller, and the chairmen of the Assembly and Senate committees on appropriations. The commission was authorized to apportion among municipalities the funds made available for relief by the State and Federal Governments and to act as agent for the State in reciprocal interstate agreements respecting transportation of dependent persons. The municipalities, which were charged with responsibility for aid to the poor, were authorized to appoint local assistance boards, which may name the local director of welfare. Provision was made for nurses, visitors, and other employees as necessary to administer relief. Residence requirements for eligibility to receive aid were specified.

New York

The Temporary Emergency Relief Administration created in 1931 and continued from year to year was extended from February 15, 1936, to June 30, 1937.

The State Department of Social Welfare was reorganized under a new board of 15 members, and provision was made for transferring to the department between July 1, 1936, and July 1, 1937, the powers and duties of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration relating to home relief. A permanent system of State aid for home relief was also established. The board was directed to present to the legislature not later than February 1, 1938, a codification of laws of the State relating to public welfare, aid, and assistance.

An amendment to the act reorganizing the State Department of Social Welfare clarified the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Social Welfare and of the Board in relation to private social agencies.

Local relief authorities were authorized, on approval by the State relief authority, to employ their staffs in accordance with the civil-service law from lists to be established by examinations, in the grading of which due credit is to be given for experience with local emergency relief bureaus or other local relief authorities.

Towns of 30,000 or more in Broome County were given the right to assume powers and duties with reference to home relief, hospital care, children cared for away from home or parents, and children born out of wedlock.

In addition to the county law provided for optional forms of county government, with description of five different plans and method of adoption.

Ohio

An act which accepted the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act relating to child-welfare services and services to crippled children designated the State Department of Public Welfare through its division of charities the State agency to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in the accomplishment of such purposes.

The State Department of Public Welfare was made the State agency to administer aid to dependent children in their own homes, to cooperate with the Social Security Board therein, and to administer and expend Federal funds for such aid.

A State Relief Commission was created in January to serve until July 31, 1936. It was superseded by a new State Relief Commission composed of four members appointed by the Governor with approval of the Senate, to serve until January 31, 1937.

Oklahoma

By two initiative petitions adopted in July, a State Department of Public Welfare under a Public Welfare Commission composed of nine members was created and its powers were outlined, including cooperation with the Federal Government. Detailed provision was made for the granting of assistance to the aged, the blind, and the physically handicapped, to dependent children in their own homes, and to crippled children. The commission was authorized to set up a children's division. A county assistance board was established for each county.

Pennsylvania

It was made the duty of the State Department of Welfare to supervise the administration of the mothers' assistance law and to cooperate with the Federal Social Security Board and receive and expend Federal funds for such aid. (See p. 14.)

Rhode Island

A section of the annual appropriation act (for the year ending June 30, 1937) provides that any sums received from the Federal Government for the various purposes specified in the act (including child hygiene and welfare) are by this act appropriated for the specific purposes designated by the Federal Government in addition to the State appropriations for the same purposes.

The legislature in December amended the Administrative Code Act of 1935 by changing the division of old-age security, mothers' aid, and children's care in the State Department of Public Welfare to a division of social security containing separate bureaus of old-age security, aid to dependent children, and children's care.

The designation of local directors of public aid was changed to directors of public welfare.

Virginia

Authority was given to any department, agency, bureau, or institution of the State to accept Federal grants for any purpose within the scope of its functions and to administer and expend such funds for the purposes for which they are granted.

West Virginia

The Public Welfare Law of 1936 created a State Department of Public Assistance, with a State advisory board of five members and a director, all appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public-welfare activities of the State were covered in the new law, which contains provision for general relief and relief of veterans, aid to aged and blind persons and to dependent children, physical rehabilitation of adults, care of neglected children including placing out, investigation of applications to institutions and agencies for deaf and blind, supervision over private institutions and agencies, services to crippled children, and revision of the juvenile-court and probation laws. Authorization was given for cooperation with the Federal Government under the Social Security Act, and provision was made for county public-assistance councils.

Bills that failed to pass

Among bills that failed to pass were the following:

- In Illinois: To create the office of Superintendent of Social Security in the State Department of Public Welfare and an advisory board to advise in all matters relating to child-welfare activities, and to abolish the commission for physically handicapped children.
- In Maryland: To change the number, qualifications, and terms of the members of the Board of State Aid and Charities, and to prescribe in more detail the powers and duties of that board and of the county welfare boards.
- In New Jersey: To create a division of public assistance in the State Department of Institutions and Agencies and to decentralize administration of public assistance to needy persons, transferring to county welfare boards (administering old-age pensions only) the public-assistance duties and the duties of overseers of the poor, costs to be borne by counties and municipalities, and making supervision in the interest of maintaining proper standards a function of the new division.
- In New York: A comprehensive State welfare act providing for State services correlating with the Federal Social Security Act, including child-welfare services, maternal and child-health services, and services to crippled children, also for cooperation with the Federal Children's Bureau under the Federal Social Security Act (passed Senate, failed to pass House);

To transfer the local functions of the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration and the functions of the local relief bureaus to local departments of social welfare;

To provide complete State reimbursement for money spent by municipalities and towns to furnish fresh milk free to undernourished and needy children, babies, and nursing mothers;

To require public-welfare officials and emergency-relief authorities to provide relief for needy school children on certificate of the school principal (vetoed).

In South Carolina: To create a State Social Security Commission and county boards of social welfare; to authorize a Temporary State Department of Public Welfare and temporary county departments of public welfare.

STATE PUBLIC-WELFARE COMMISSIONS

Commissions for the study of legislation dealing with public welfare, child welfare, and related subjects were active in 15 States. Some of these were established before 1936. New commissions were created by the legislature in 7 States—Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, West Virginia—and by the Governor in 6 States—Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Montana and Pennsylvania. None of these dealt exclusively with child welfare.

Arkansas

A commission appointed by the Governor to study social security had legislation for a new State welfare department under consideration.

Connecticut

The commission appointed by the Governor under authority of a law of 1935 to study the laws relating to paupers, settlement, and other matters dealing with public assistance prepared a report which includes suggestions for legislation, to be submitted to the Legislature in 1937.

The commission concerning the reorganization of the State departments appointed under authority of a law of 1935 prepared (for submission early in 1937) a plan for the reorganization and consolidation of the executive branch of the State Government into 18 major divisions all under the Governor.

The Commission to Study Laws and Facilities for Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Mental Diseases and Defects had in preparation a report and bills embodying recommendations for legislation to be submitted to the Legislature in 1937.

Idaho

The Governor's committee on public welfare legislation prepared for the 1937 legislature plans for revising public health and welfare administration.

Iowa

The Governor appointed a commission to study the welfare situation and offer suggestions for social-security legislation to the next legislature.

Kentucky

The Governor was authorized to have a comprehensive audit, study, and survey made of all departments, institutions, boards, commissions, and agencies of the State looking toward reorganization and to report to the General Assembly with his recommendations from time to time as the work is finished.

Maryland

The committee appointed by the Governor in January 1936 on nomination of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland to investigate the State system for care and treatment of its mentally sick and feeble-minded presented to the Governor a report recommending legislation to authorize a competent group of citizens to make a thorough survey of the needs and facilities for care and treatment of the mentally defective and insane of the State.

Massachusetts

A commission of 14 persons was created to investigate the entire subject of State, county, and local taxation and expenditures.

The report of the special commission created under a law of 1935 to study and revise the laws relating to public welfare was presented to the 1936 legislature. It recommended revision of the law on aid to dependent children (the mothers' aid law).

The Special Commission to Study and Investigate the Public Health Laws and Policies appointed in 1935 and continued under a law passed in the spring of 1936 submitted in December 1936 a report and recommendations including proposed legislation.

Michigan

The Welfare and Relief Study Commission appointed in April 1936 (under authority of an act of 1931) to study State and local public relief and welfare services and agencies and to submit recommendations regarding reorganization presented a report in December 1936 with recommendations for complete reorganization of State and local welfare agencies, comments on the financing of public assistance and suggestions for further studies looking toward improvement in the public-health and welfare laws of the State.

In the fall the Governor-elect appointed a commission to study and draft legislation on social security in the State.

Minnesota

An interim legislative committee on social legislation and relief authorized to study the Federal and State social-security legislation reported near the end of the year with recommendation for legislation by the 1937 legislature.

Missouri

The committee on social security appointed in 1936 to study social security and related public-welfare subjects presented a report to the Governor in December, covering the subjects included in the Federal Social Security Act, relief and reorganization, sources of revenue, and the constitutionality of the social-security program as it affects the State of Missouri.

Montana

In November the Governor appointed a committee to study social-welfare laws in the State and recommend needed measures to the 1937 legislature.

New Jersey

A juvenile-delinquency commission was created.

The Social Security Commission created by a law of 1935 to study unemployment insurance, welfare, and health problems and the most effective methods of cooperation with the Federal Government made a preliminary report in January 1936. Among the recommendations presented were suggestions for legislation relating to maternal and child health and dependent, neglected, and crippled children.

New York

In January 1936 the Governor transmitted to the legislature the fifth report of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief (created in 1934). The report included recommendations for improving the State and local organization for public welfare. Legislation based on these recommendations was enacted. (See p. 5.)

Pennsylvania

The Committee on Public Assistance and Relief appointed by the Governor issued two preliminary reports including recommendations for legislative changes, most of which were adopted at a special session, and a general report. The latter (submitted in December) included recommendations for complete reorganization of public-assistance services and outlined a comprehensive permanent program of organization and administration in this field.

West Virginia

The Committee appointed to study Federal legislation dealing with social security and other subjects presented the draft of a bill for the Public Welfare Law which included a revision of most of the welfare laws of the State. (See p. 7.)

DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

Laws relating to care and protection of dependent and neglected children were enacted in 16 States. Seven of these--Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and West Virginia--provided for cooperation with the Federal Government in child-welfare services. Twelve of the sixteen--Colorado, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and West Virginia--amended their laws on aid to dependent children or passed new laws on the subject to conform to the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act; the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania measures were made dependent on the continuation of the Federal Social Security Act.

Colorado

A new law on aid to dependent children in their own homes which conforms to the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act vested local administration in the newly created county departments of public welfare and placed supervisory powers with the new State Department of Public Welfare. This department was authorized to cooperate with the Social Security Board. (Conflicting provisions in the existing mothers' aid law were repealed.)

Indiana

The Welfare Act of 1936 (see p.2) provided for establishing, extending, and strengthening public-welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent and authorized the new State Department of Public Welfare to cooperate with the county departments of public welfare and with the Federal Children's Bureau.

The Welfare Act of 1936 included provisions for aid to dependent children in family homes, incorporating the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act. Administration was vested in the county departments of public welfare under supervision of the new State Department of Public Welfare. (The previous mothers' aid law was repealed.)

Kentucky

Authority was vested in the new State Department of Welfare to administer and supervise all child-welfare activities of the State except those vested in the State Department of Health; also to act as agent of the Federal Government in welfare matters of mutual concern and in the administration of Federal funds granted to aid in the performance of any functions of the departments. (See p. 3.)

Each county containing one or more cities of the second class was authorized to contribute under certain conditions not exceeding \$100 annually toward the support of each dependent child under care of a recognized association, institution, or corporation therefor in the county.

Louisiana

The Welfare Organization Act (see p. 3) specifically charged the parish departments of public assistance with the administration of all forms of public assistance, including the care and treatment of dependent, neglected, delinquent, and handicapped children, except medical and health services the responsibility for which is vested in some other parish agency. The newly created State Department of Public Welfare, which was empowered to supervise activities of the parish departments, was authorized to receive Federal funds for purposes within its jurisdiction and to meet Federal standards for the administration of such funds.

In accordance with authority given by constitutional amendment a new law creating a State-wide system of aid to dependent children which conforms to the Federal Social Security Act was passed. Administration was vested in the parish departments of public welfare under the supervision of the State Department of Welfare. (The existing law was not repealed.)

Maryland

The provisions of the law on aid to dependent children were amended to conform to the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act. Supervision of administration by county boards of welfare and the department of public welfare of Baltimore city was made a responsibility of the Board of State Aid and Charities.

Massachusetts

The law concerning aid to mothers with dependent children was repealed and a new law thereon conforming to the Federal Social Security Act was passed, containing the provision that if the Federal Act be repealed or become inoperative for any reason the new State law shall 60 days thereafter be null and void and the original law which it supersedes shall be again in force.

Minnesota

The law prohibiting inmates of certain public institutions and recipients of poor relief from acquiring settlement during the period of such detention or relief was amended to include recipients of direct or work relief from State or Federal funds. It was also provided that a minor ward of the State public school shall have the legal settlement of the family with which he has been living for 2 or more years under a written contract with the State public school, also that a minor not emancipated but living apart from his parents and receiving aid and support uninterruptedly not less than 2 years from another person shall acquire the settlement of such person.

Mississippi

The legislature designated the State Department of Public Welfare the State agency to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in establishing, extending, and strengthening child-welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent.

New Jersey

The State Board of Control of Institutions and Agencies was authorized to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau and with the county welfare boards in extending and strengthening public-welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent.

This board was authorized to cooperate with the Federal Social Security Board in aid to dependent children in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act. The State Board of Children's Guardians was designated the State administrative agency. Amendments conditioned on receipt of Federal aid modified certain provisions of the State law to comply with the Social Security Act.

Provision was made for State reimbursement to counties for half the cost of relief of dependent children in their own homes or in any duly incorporated charitable institution to which the county board has committed them.

Ohio

The law providing aid for dependent children in their own homes was amended to conform to the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act, including authorization for the State Department of Public Welfare to supervise local administration.

Oklahoma

The Public Welfare Commission established by initiative petition (see p. 6) was authorized to set up a division for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent and to provide an adequate child-welfare service to accomplish the purposes set forth.

Pennsylvania

The mothers' assistance law was amended to conform to the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act. Substitute provisions were included in case Federal funds for such aid should not be available to the State.

Rhode Island

A law entitled the Aid to Dependent Children Act modified the provisions of the existing law to conform to requirements of the Federal Social Security Act and provided for cooperation with the Social Security Board under that Act. Local administration was vested in city and town boards of public aid or directors of public aid under supervision of the newly created bureau of aid to dependent children. (See p. 6.)

South Carolina

A constitutional amendment proposed by legislative act authorizing enactment of legislation providing financial assistance to the blind, to the aged, and to dependent children under 16 was ratified at the November election. It will become effective if approved by the 1937 legislature.

The annual appropriation act contains a proviso designating the State Children's Bureau the State agency to receive Federal funds for aid to dependent children under 16, if such funds are obtained, and to cooperate with the Federal Government in their administration.

Virginia

The law providing for aid to dependent children in their own homes was amended to comply with requirements of the Federal Social Security Act.

West Virginia

Administration of the child-welfare services of the State was vested in the new State Department of Public Assistance and the county public-assistance councils by the Public Welfare Law of 1936. (See p. 7.) This department was designated the agency to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in extending and improving child-welfare services.

The Public Welfare Law revised the State mothers' aid law, bringing it into conformity with the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act. Administration was placed with the county public-assistance councils under supervision of the State Department of Public Assistance.

Bills that failed to pass

Among bills that failed to pass were the following:

In New Jersey: To consolidate and clarify the laws relating to the welfare of dependent children.

In New York: Three bills to extend the benefits of the act authorizing allowances to widowed mothers with dependent children under 16: (1) By including children under 17, (2) by authorizing aid for children between 16 and 18, and (3) by including mothers who have obtained a divorce or dissolution or annulment of marriage.

ADOPTION AND CUSTODY

Louisiana

An act establishing the method and procedure for adoption of children under 17 years of age included provision for petitions to the juvenile court; for investigation by the Board of Charities and Corrections (now State Department of Public Welfare) unless the child is in custody and legal control of an institution approved by such Board; for privacy of hearings; and for annulment within 5 years. The act became effective on ratification of the constitutional amendment giving juvenile courts jurisdiction over adoption. (See p. 19.)

New Jersey

Hearings and records concerning the care, custody, and maintenance of a minor child of parents living apart or of parties divorced in another State or county were required to be private if the child is under 16 and if the court is informed by affidavit or under oath that evidence will be adduced that involves the moral turpitude of either parent or of the child or that may reflect on the child's good reputation or social standing.

Virginia

Provisions were enacted for record of the final order of adoption and report thereof to the State bureau of vital statistics.

MARRIAGE

No laws of importance were enacted. Among bills that failed to pass were the following:

- In Massachusetts: To require health certificates from both parties to application for a marriage license.
- In Mississippi: To add to the existing law a provision that, in case of applicants under the statutory age for marriage, the 5-day waiting period is not required if a parent, guardian, or next of kin join in the application, stating under oath that he or she agrees to the marriage.
- In New York: To create a temporary commission to ascertain the need for financial aid to encourage marriage of residents of the State between 21 and 25 years of age; to require a 72-hour waiting period between issuance of license and solemnization of marriage; to require that a health record from a standard laboratory accompany application for marriage license.
- In South Carolina: To require a 5-day waiting period and a certificate of physical and mental fitness for both parties prior to issuance of a marriage license.

OFFENSES AGAINST MINORS

Three States enacted laws prohibiting certain offenses against minors and providing for punishment for violations. Another State outlined procedure for trial in certain desertion and nonsupport cases.

Alabama

A law regulating the sale, transfer, or possession of certain types of firearms included prohibition of delivery to any person under 18 years of age.

Louisiana

Carnal knowledge of any insane, idiot, or imbecile female by any male over 17 was made a crime punishable by imprisonment at hard labor in the State penitentiary from 1 to 10 years.

Virginia

Grand-jury indictment was authorized for desertion and nonsupport cases in which the defendant is a fugitive from the State, also trial in the court where indictment or presentment is found, but the court was empowered to refer the case to the juvenile and domestic-relations court.

JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS

Six States passed laws relating to juvenile delinquents and juvenile and family courts. One of these--New Jersey--created a commission to investigate juvenile delinquency, and two--New York and South Carolina--established new courts.

Louisiana

A constitutional amendment adopted at the election in November gave to all the juvenile courts in the State jurisdiction over proceedings for adoption of children under 17 years of age.

A law abolished the age requirement for the judge of the juvenile court for Orleans Parish, increased to 10 the number of years of practice required before election to such office (formerly 5 years) and increased the salary to \$5,000 a year (formerly \$4,000).

By constitutional amendment and an act effective on ratification thereof the State supreme court was authorized to appoint a lawyer as judge of the juvenile court for Orleans Parish whenever the judge thereof is prevented from holding court.

A constitutional amendment provided for an additional judge of the juvenile court for Orleans Parish to be elected for the same term (8 years) and to receive the same salary as the former one judge. The additional judge is to be appointed by the Governor to serve until the next election.

New Jersey

A commission composed of three persons to be appointed by the Governor was created to investigate and determine if possible the causes of juvenile delinquency, juvenile being defined for the purposes of the act to include all minors under 21 years of age.

New York

The jurisdiction of children's courts for purposes of the education law was specifically stated to include minors under 18 years of age.

The children's court of Syracuse was abolished and a children's court for Onondaga County was created with provision for the election of a special judge for such court. In addition to its jurisdiction under the County Children's Court Act the Onondaga County court has jurisdiction over truants, wayward minors, adoption, establishment of paternity, and nonsupport of children.

The State Department of Social Welfare was authorized to discharge from a State juvenile reformatory institution before his twenty-first birthday a minor on parole from such institution.

Rhode Island

Appeal was authorized to the superior courts of Providence and Bristol Counties from a juvenile-court decision adjudging a child delinquent or wayward. Provision was made for prompt hearing of the appeal, to be held without a jury by the judge of the superior court then presiding over the domestic-relations court.

It was provided that minors under 16 years of age brought before judges of district or superior courts may in default of bail pending trial be committed by such courts only to the Sockanosset School for Boys or the Oaklawn School for Girls. (Heretofore such commitments could be made to the Providence County and Newport County jails also.)

South Carolina

A domestic-relations court consisting of two divisions, the children's court and the family court, was authorized for Charleston County. The judge is to be appointed by specified local officials for a term of 7 years. Appointment of a probation officer was authorized and his duties were specified. Appeals were authorized to the court of common pleas of the county. The children's court was given jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected, and mentally defective children actually or apparently under 18, also over physically handicapped children under 21, but in its discretion it may refer a delinquent child to a criminal court. It also was given jurisdiction over adoption and appointment of guardians for such children, and controversies over custody relating to immediate care. Privacy of hearings was authorized, also physical and mental examination and medical or surgical care and treatment. The family court was given jurisdiction over nonsupport proceedings and actions for separation, divorce, and custody.

West Virginia

By the Public Welfare Law of 1936 (see p. 7), which restated the juvenile-court law, the definition of delinquent children was made applicable to children under 16 years of age (formerly under 18); proof that the child has become delinquent was made unnecessary in an action for contributing to delinquency; and reference to contributing to dependency or neglect was omitted. A provision was included that the responsibility of the State Department of Public Welfare for neglected children committed to it should cease in case of marriage under 21 years of age.

Bills that failed to pass

Among bills that failed to pass were the following:

In Massachusetts: To authorize the State Attorney General to make a study of commitment and care of juvenile offenders.

In New Jersey: To make the judge of the county district court in counties of 200,000 to 300,000 (Camden and Middlesex) the judge of the juvenile and domestic-relations court in such counties. (At present the court of common pleas serves.)

In New York: To increase the jurisdiction of the county children's courts to include children under 18 (under 16 at present); to create a commission to study the causes, extent, and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

PROBATION

Five States--Alabama, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New York, and West Virginia--passed laws relating to probation services and probation officers. Laws based on the Uniform Act for Out-of-State Parolee Supervision were enacted in four States:

Illinois	New York
New Jersey	Rhode Island

Alabama

A constitutional amendment ratified at the November election authorized courts having original jurisdiction of criminal cases to suspend imposition or execution of sentence on a person convicted of crime for which punishment does not exceed 5 years' imprisonment and to place such person on probation.

An act which became effective on ratification of the constitutional amendment declared the probation of convicts a county purpose in counties of 45,000 or more; the county governing bodies were authorized to expend county funds for probation work and to appoint and pay probation officers.

Kentucky

Provision was made for probation service for circuit courts, with investigation and report by probation officer, including mental and physical examinations of defendants where practicable; and for appointment of a State Director of Probation and Parole by the State Department of Public Welfare. The State director is to hold examinations to establish eligibility for appointment as probation officer, to make appointments with the approval of the State department, and to supervise the work of local officers. (A law of 1934, repealed by the 1936 law, had given to circuit courts authority to place on probation defendants in first-offense felony cases but had made no provision for probation service.)

Massachusetts

Approval of the administrative committee of the district courts, after consultation with the board of probation, was made prerequisite to the appointment of probation officers by the superior court, the municipal court of Boston, and the district courts (not including the juvenile court of Boston). Removal and discharge of probation officers by such courts (except the municipal court of Boston and the juvenile court of Boston) is to be for cause only and must be similarly approved. (Formerly tenure was at the pleasure of the appointing judge.)

New York

The Governor was empowered to appoint four of the seven members of the probation commission to serve during his term. (Three serve ex officio.) Formerly these four appointments were made by the State Commissioner of Correction with the advice and consent of the Governor, to serve during the commissioner's term.

Provision was made to consolidate in county probation departments the local probation services in counties outside New York City.

The maximum term of probation was raised to 3 years for adults convicted of misdemeanors by the special-sessions court of New York (formerly 2 years), also for those convicted of an offense over which a magistrate of New York City has summary jurisdiction (formerly 1 year).

West Virginia

Under the Public Welfare Law of 1936 (see p. 7) the county director of public assistance is ex officio the county probation officer; with approval of the juvenile court he may appoint one or more employees of the county public-assistance council to assist him or to act in his stead. (Formerly the court appointed the probation officer.)

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

New York

The requirements for appointment as superintendent of the institution for male defective delinquents at Napanoch were stricken from the law; qualifications are to be prescribed hereafter by the State Commissioner of Correction in accordance with civil-service rules.

Provisions of the Mental Hygiene Law relating to commitments to institutions were clarified.

A board of psychiatric examiners was established in the State Department of Mental Hygiene to certify qualified psychiatrists.

Virginia

The duty of the Commissioner of State Hospitals relating to forms for commitment of insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, and inebriate persons was transferred to the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The minimum age of admission to the State Colony for Epileptics and Feeble-Minded was reduced from 10 to 8 years. The institution was made available for the care of idiots regardless of age, but it was stipulated that they be kept apart from the feeble-minded.

West Virginia

The Public Welfare Law of 1936 (see p. 7) required that on request of the State Board of Control the State Department of Public Assistance make family case work investigations of mentally defective children.

RECREATION

Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Virginia prohibited dance marathons, walkathons, and similar endurance contests.

Louisiana

The act establishing a State Athletic Commission prohibits admission of persons under 16 to boxing and wrestling contests unless accompanied by parent or guardian.

New York

Cities were authorized to provide by local law for the licensing of motion-picture theaters to which children over 8 and under 16 years of age may be admitted unaccompanied by an adult. Any such law and every license must require children to occupy a separate section on the main floor, under supervision of a licensed matron and other assistants.

Bills that failed to pass

Among bills that failed to pass were the following:

In Mississippi and New Jersey: To create a State Board of Motion-Picture Censors.

In New York: To create a temporary commission to study and analyze recreational activities and affiliated subjects as a means of preventing juvenile delinquencies, curbing criminal tendencies, and promoting health standards.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Fourteen States enacted measures for the benefit of physically handicapped children. Eight of these--Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, New Jersey, South Carolina, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia--designated a State agency to cooperate with the Federal Government in services for crippled children.

Colorado

The act which established the State public-welfare fund allotted a percentage to the State Board of Health for services to crippled children.

Idaho

Counties were empowered to include aid to crippled children (see p. 2) among authorized charges.

Indiana

The Public Welfare Act of 1936 included provisions authorizing services for crippled children and placed administration with the children's division of the State Department of Public Welfare, which is to cooperate therein with the State Board of Health, the county departments of public welfare, and the Federal Children's Bureau.

Louisiana

Provision was made for services for crippled children, and the State Board of Health was designated the State agency to administer such services, to cooperate with the Federal Government therein, and to receive and disburse Federal grants therefor, through a new division of services to crippled children in the bureau of parish health administration.

Massachusetts

The State Department of Public Health was designated the State agency to cooperate with the Federal Government in services for crippled children. (Formerly the Department of Public Welfare had been so designated.)

The Lakeville State Sanatorium for the tuberculous was authorized to admit persons crippled by infantile paralysis.

Mississippi

The State Board for Vocational Education was designated the State agency to cooperate with the Federal Government in services for crippled children under the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act.

Acts making appropriations to the State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation for the first 6 months of 1936 and for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1937 and 1938, for vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and for treatment of cripples authorized this board to use part of the funds in cooperating with other State agencies in setting up and executing a program for the care, education, and restoration of crippled children.

New Jersey

The Commission for the Care and Treatment of Crippled Children was designated the State agency to cooperate with the counties of the State and with the Federal Government in providing services for crippled children.

New York

Report to the State Commissioner of Health of children under 6 years of age with defective hearing was made mandatory on physicians, nurses, and parents or guardians. If the Commissioner finds on investigation that such child is not receiving adequate care and treatment he is to notify the appropriate welfare or other official agency, which shall provide such care and treatment at the expense of the local public-welfare district if the parent is unable to pay. The Commissioner is to report the disposition of cases to the State Commissioner of Education, who may send to the parent or guardian information as to the facilities for education of such children.

Ohio

The act accepting the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act relating to services for crippled children designated the State Department of Public Welfare the State agency to administer services for crippled children through its division of charities, with authority to perform necessary acts to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau.

Oklahoma

The new Public Welfare Commission and the county assistance boards were authorized to provide assistance for crippled children and to cooperate therein with the Federal Government.

Rhode Island

An appropriation was made for services for crippled children, to be administered under the State Director of Public Health.

South Carolina

The annual appropriation act, which carried an amount for the State Board of Health for aid for crippled children, contained a proviso authorizing this board to apply to the Federal Government for funds for such services and to disburse such funds as budgeted by the Federal Government. This act also outlined procedure for securing care and treatment for physically handicapped children.

Virginia

An act of 1936 establishing a license tax on certain firearms and providing that the proceeds be used for the establishment of a hospital for diseased and crippled children was repealed.

West Virginia

The Public Welfare Law of 1936 included provision for services to crippled children and designated the State Department of Public Assistance as the agency to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act. Included in the new law was the requirement that physician, midwife, or other person attending the birth of a child with a congenital deformity report the deformity to the State Department of Public Assistance within 30 days after the birth, such report to be solely for the use of that department and not open for public inspection.

The department is also to investigate applications for admission to the State schools for the deaf and the blind and to a State hospital for orthopedic treatment, and is authorized to procure for this purpose medical and surgical examinations.

Bill that failed to pass

Among bills that failed to pass was the following:

In Colorado: To authorize the State Board of Health to create a department of services for crippled children in the division of public health. (See p. 25.)

CHILD HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Measures for the protection of the health of children and general public-health measures were enacted in 10 States. Four of these--Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, and New Jersey--empowered a State agency to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in maternal and child-health services under the Federal Social Security Act.

Colorado

The act which created the State public-welfare fund allotted a percentage thereof to the State Board of Health for maternal and child-health services.

Indiana

The State Board of Health was empowered to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau in accordance with the Federal Social Security Act in services for the promotion of the health of mothers and children.

Kentucky

The Governmental Reorganization Act (see p. 3) provided for a State Department of Health with the same organization and functions as the former department of the same name.

Counties were authorized to enter into contracts for the hospitalization of their indigent residents with a city hospital, if any in the county; or with a private hospital in the county, if there is no city hospital therein; or, if there is no hospital within the county, with a hospital of an adjoining county.

Louisiana

The State Board of Health was designated the State agency to administer through a division of maternal and child health in its bureau of parish health administration (see p. 25) those parts of the Federal Social Security Act which relate to maternal and child-health services, to receive and expend Federal moneys for such services, and to perform necessary acts in compliance with the requirements in the Federal Act.

An act creating a State Hospital Board authorized this board to contract with private hospitals and other institutions for care and treatment of indigent or destitute sick persons, including expectant mothers who are indigent or destitute. The board was also authorized to provide outpatient care and treatment after hospitalization, and to furnish dental, medical, surgical, and other treatment. The board was specifically authorized to cooperate with other State agencies in carrying into effect laws relating to

Louisiana—Continued

social security and other public welfare, but crippled children cared for in accordance with the Social Security Act by the division of services to crippled children in the bureau of parish health administration (see p. 25) were excepted from its jurisdiction. The act contained an appropriation from which the State Hospital Board was authorized to allot funds to the State Board of Health for maternal and child-health services and for services to crippled children under plans approved by the United States Secretary of Labor or the Federal Children's Bureau.

The issuance and filing of a birth certificate within 10 days after a birth and of a death certificate within 72 hours after a death was made compulsory.

A new law requires superintendents of hospitals and eleemosynary institutions to furnish to the State Board of Health within 10 days after expiration of each month a list of all births and deaths occurring in that month.

An amendment to the vital-statistics law requires that separate certificates be used for the registration of stillbirths. Heretofore they were registered as both births and deaths.

Massachusetts

The commission created in 1935 to study and develop public-health laws and policies was continued and was directed to investigate regarding construction of a new hospital for the treatment of infantile paralysis and arthritis, report to be made in December 1936.

A new law requires every physician and hospital medical officer who attends the birth of a child to treat the child's eyes within 2 hours after birth with a prophylactic furnished or approved by the State Department of Public Health.

The maximum State reimbursement to towns for care of sick persons in a town hospital, formerly \$10.50 per person per week, was doubled. In addition the State was authorized to reimburse towns not more than \$15 for each tonsil and adenoid operation.

An addition to the law on registration of stillborn children stated that a stillborn child shall be deemed to be a fetus born after a period of not less than 5 months' gestation, in which fetus there is no attempt at respiration, no action of heart, and no movement of voluntary muscle.

The town of Winchendon was authorized to appoint a town physician, subject to vote therefor at an annual town meeting, to give medical services to indigent persons.

Minnesota

The State Treasurer was designated custodian of Federal-aid moneys granted for maternal and child-welfare services, and the State Board of Health was authorized to cooperate with the Federal Government and to expend the moneys in accordance with plans approved by the Federal Children's Bureau in conformity with acts of Congress granting such aid.

Mississippi

A State Hospital Commission was created to make rules and regulations and to allocate and disburse funds for the care, treatment, and hospitalization of indigent sick persons, and for the certification of hospitals to receive support from State funds for such services.

The Uniform Narcotic Act was adopted.

New Jersey

The State Department of Health was authorized to participate in Federal grants for maternal and child welfare under the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act.

The standards for eligibility to take the examinations of the State Board of Examiners of Nurses were raised.

The legislature authorized a higher bond issue of first-class counties to provide for the erection of maternity hospitals.

New York

Amendments to various laws prohibited specific statement on birth records and birth certificates as to birth in or out of wedlock or as to the marital name or status of the mother and provided for new birth certificates when paternity is established or adoption granted.

The duty of issuing licenses for maternity homes in New York City was transferred from the State Commissioner of Health to the Commissioner of Hospitals of New York City.

South Carolina

County health boards were created for Anderson and Charleston Counties and their powers and duties were outlined. Employment of public-health nurses by Charleston County was specifically authorized.

South Carolina—Continued

A Hospitalization and Charity Commission for Jasper County was created to take the place of the former county hospital association.

Provision was made for the construction of hospitals in Cherokee, Dillon, Dorchester, Orangeburg, and Richland Counties.

A Health Nurse Commission for Fort Mill Township in York County was created to employ a health nurse and to prescribe her duties. A tax levy to pay salary and expenses was authorized.

Bills that failed to pass

Among bills that failed to pass were the following:

In Colorado: To empower the State Board of Health to create new departments in the division of public health, including a department of public-health nursing, a department of maternal and child health, and a department of services for crippled children, and to authorize that division to cooperate with the Federal Government in maintaining services covered by the Federal Social Security Act (passed House, failed to pass Senate).

In Massachusetts: To provide a system of maternal insurance; to abolish compulsory vaccination or inoculation.

In New York: To require that birth certificates contain photographs of fingerprints of the mother and footprints of the child; to transfer to the State Department of Health functions now vested in the State Department of Education relating to medical inspection and health supervision of school children.

In Rhode Island: To transfer responsibility for investigation and licensing of maternity hospitals from the State Department of Public Welfare to the State Department of Public Health.

CHILD LABOR AND COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Minimum Age, Employment Certificates

Legislation affecting minimum-age standards was passed in four States—Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia. Rhode Island became the eighth State in the Union to establish a basic minimum age of 16 for general employment (the other seven being Connecticut, Montana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wisconsin).

Massachusetts

The State Department of Labor was authorized to determine which of those hazardous occupations now prohibited for minors under 16 years of age should be prohibited for minors between 16 and 18 also, and to report to the next General Assembly with a draft of necessary legislation.

New York

A minimum age of 18 was established for hostesses, waitresses, waiters, or entertainers on premises licensed to sell alcoholic beverages.

Rhode Island

The minimum age for factory or mechanical employment at any time was raised from 15 to 16 years.

The minimum age for any employment during school hours was raised from 15 to 16 years (but the 14-year minimum for nonfactory and nonmechanical work outside school hours was not changed).

The provision for issuance of employment certificates to minors 15 years of age for work during school hours was eliminated in connection with raising to 16 the minimum age for such work.

Virginia

The age for employment of minors in certain hazardous occupations already prohibited under 16 was raised to 18 years, and the employment of minors under 18 in certain other hazardous occupations was prohibited.

A requirement that newspaper carrier boys wear badges was added to the street-trades law.

The law prohibiting employment of girls under 18 years of age and boys under 16 in theatrical performances was amended to allow minors of any age to appear not more than once a week in nonprofessional performances, provided the theater management has obtained a permit.

Hours of Labor, Night Work

Legislation on maximum hours of labor was enacted in three States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island (the first State to establish a 40-hour week), and South Carolina. One State—Massachusetts—extended its restrictions on night work.

Massachusetts

Work after 6 p.m. in textile and leather manufacturing and after 10 p.m. in other manufacturing was prohibited for girls under 21 years of age, and the law was broadened to apply to "mechanical and manufacturing establishments" (formerly applicable only to establishments "for the purpose of manufacturing"). Authority of the Commissioner of Labor to suspend the 6 o'clock closing hour for women in the textile industry was continued to April 1, 1937, such suspension to be subject to restrictions and the conditions prescribed by the Commissioner. (Under this authorization the Commissioner, in his ruling suspending this closing hour for women in the textile industry, required manufacturers to comply with a 16-year minimum age for employment of both boys and girls.)

Rhode Island

The maximum hours for employment of minors under 16 in business and mercantile establishments (for which the minimum age is 14 outside school hours) were reduced from 9 hours a day and 48 hours a week to 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week. (The minimum age for work during school hours is 16 years.)

For minors 16 and 17 years old and for females 18 and over, a 9-hour day and 48-hour week was established in manufacturing, mercantile, and business establishments, a day of 9 $\frac{3}{5}$ hours being permitted in order to make a 5-day week.

(Formerly there was no regulation for boys 16 and 17 years of age; and a 10-hour day and 54-hour week were allowed for girls over 16.)

South Carolina

A law fixing a maximum 40-hour week, 8-hour day, and 5-day week for all persons in textile factories, to become effective when Georgia and North Carolina shall have passed similar legislation, was enacted.

Compulsory School Attendance

New York

New York restored to its Education Law a section which was inadvertently omitted when that law was amended in 1934, which empowers city boards of education to require unemployed minors between 16 and 17 years of age to attend full-time day school.

The upper age limit of children's court jurisdiction for purposes of the Education Law was placed at 18 years. (See p. 19.)

Rhode Island

The age at which children may leave school for work was raised from 15 to 16 years.

Virginia

The minimum school term was lengthened from 140 to 160 days.

Industrial Home Work

Rhode Island

Employment of minors under 16 in industrial home work was prohibited by a law effective June 1, 1936, which also requires employers giving out such work to obtain licenses, specifies conditions under which the work may be done, and requires home workers to have certificates.

Minimum Wage, Workmen's Compensation

Legislation relating to minimum wages was enacted in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Legislation relating to workmen's compensation was enacted in Illinois, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

Illinois

The new Workmen's Occupational Diseases Act authorized 50 percent additional compensation to minors under 16 years of age illegally employed on the day of last exposure.

Massachusetts

Administration of the minimum-wage law was transferred from the Commissioner of Labor and Industries to a Minimum Wage Commission (of which the Commissioner is a member).

Rhode Island

Establishment of minimum wages for women and minors was authorized, and administration of the law was vested in the Department of Labor and newly created Bureau of Women and Children.

The legislature also ratified the minimum-wage compact previously entered into by representatives of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island as to general administrative standards to be included in minimum-wage laws enacted in the States which ratify the compact.

Under an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation law, double compensation was provided for minors injured while illegally employed (formerly they had been excluded from the act).

Virginia

The Virginia Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to remove the provision inserted in 1924 expressly covering illegally employed minors. (This removal apparently has no effect on the application of the act to such minors, as the State supreme court had held that the act even prior to the 1924 amendment applied to minors illegally employed and that the 1924 amendment was merely declaratory of existing law).

State Departments of Labor

Kentucky

The Governmental Reorganization Act (see p. 3) created a State Department of Labor. In 1940 the department is to assume the duties of the child-labor inspector who now enforces the child-labor law.

Louisiana

A State Department of Labor was created, including a bureau of women and children.

Rhode Island

A bureau of women and children was established in the State Department of Labor.

South Carolina

A State Department of Labor was created.

Bills that failed to pass:

Among bills improving child-labor standards that failed to pass were the following:

In Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, and Rhode Island:
To ratify the child-labor amendment.

In Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, and Virginia: To improve hours of labor standards.

In Massachusetts and South Carolina: To improve standards of compulsory school attendance.

In Massachusetts and New Jersey: To amend the laws on industrial home work.

In Mississippi: To create a new State Labor Department.

In Virginia: To revise the entire child-labor law, including adoption of a minimum working age of 16.

